

MASONS THE TRUTH SECRETS OF A SECRET SOCIETY

Freemasonry, although its leaders strenuously deny it, is a secret society. In England and Wales it has more than 600,000 initiates; a further 100,000 in Scotland and between 50,000 and 70,000 in Ireland. All the members of this Brotherhood are male, and all except those who are second, third, or fourth, generation Freemasons - who may join at eighteen - are over the age of twenty-one. Freemasonry's critics have described it as a business cult, a satanic religion, and a political conspiracy. Defenders of Freemasonry tell us it is nothing more than a benevolent and charitable fraternal brotherhood.

The headquarters of the Brotherhood in England and Wales is in London, at the corner of Great Queen Street and Wild Street. This is the seat of the 'United Grand Lodge of England', the governing body of the 8,000-plus Lodges in England and Wales. These Lodges, of which there are another 1,200-odd under the jurisdiction of the 'Grand Lodge of Scotland' and about 750 under the 'Grand Lodge of Ireland', carry out their secret business and ritual in Masonic Temples. Temples might be purpose built, or might be rooms in hotels or private buildings temporarily converted for Masonic use. Many town halls up and down the country, for example, have private function rooms used for Masonic rituals, as does New Scotland Yard - headquarters of the Metropolitan Police and home to the "Animal Rights National Index" (ARNI) and Special Branch.

Debate about Freemasonry in the Police began in 1877 with the sensational discovery that virtually every member of the Detective Department at Scotland Yard, up to and including the second-in-command, was in the pay of a gang of vicious swindlers. The corruption had started in 1872 when, at a Lodge meeting in Islington, John Meiklejohn - a Freemason - was introduced to a criminal called William Kurr (Kurr had then been a Freemason for some years). One night the two Masonic brothers exchanged intimacies. Kurr was operating a bogus 'betting agency' swindle and was sorely in need of an accomplice within the force to warn him as and when the Detective Department had sufficient information against him to move in. Meiklejohn agreed to accept

£100.00, nearly half his annual salary, to supply information. In forces all over England, Freemasonry is strongest in the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). This had been particularly noticeable at Scotland Yard, and the situation remains the same today. Between 1969 and the setting-up of the famous Operation Countryman in 1978 there were three big investigations into corruption in the Metropolitan Police. These were:

- (1) An enquiry into allegations of corruption and extortion by Police, first published in The Times. This resulted in the arrest, trial and imprisonment of two London detectives in 1972.
- (2) An enquiry by Lancashire Police into members of the Metropolitan Police Drug Squad. This led to the trial of six detectives, and the imprisonment in 1973 of three of them.
- (3) An enquiry into allegations of corruption among CID officers responsible for coping with vice and pornography in London's West End. Over twenty detectives were sacked from the force during the three-year investigation in the early 1970's, which led eventually to the notorious Porn Squad trials. There were corrupt Masonic Policemen involved in all these cases.

According to anti-Masonic books to be re-published, and some modern works, Freemasonry was formed and continues to work to "dupe the simple for the benefit of the crafty" (p.33, Proceedings of the US Anti-Masonic Convention, 1830). The Freemasonic value system and organisational structure can be used to conceal both immoral and illegal acts but, its members derive benefit from the Brotherhood only so long as the status quo is maintained. Inside the Brotherhood: Further secrets of the Freemasons, by Martin Short, carries on Stephen Knight's research into modern English Freemasonry and gives additional information on American Freemasonry. "Relying on first-hand evidence wherever possible, the book examines the extent to which Masonic oaths of mutual aid and secrecy have contaminated the fraternity, aroused mounting hostility from churches, politicians and public, and provoked charges of corruption in key areas of the law, local government, education, the medical profession, business, the armed forces, the Civil Service, and the secret services." Acacia.

INITIATION

Initiation into the various secret societies - the Freemasons being one of, if not the, most familiar, and the one referred to throughout this article - is relatively easy these days. Potential initiates are hand-picked and invited to join, tempted with the promise that, once accepted into the organisation, many personal advantages would be on offer: improved career prospects with promotion easier to achieve, more prosperous

lifestyles, and obstacles to success would be made to disappear. In other words this mutually beneficial "old boy network" would take care of its own.

The vast majority of members are on the first three rungs of the 33 level hierarchy and have no idea of the hidden agenda. Once initiated into the lowest level - the first of the 33 degrees - vows are taken to pledge allegiance to the society above all else. Most initiates are willing to do this as the temptation of power, wealth, and knowledge is hard to refuse. It is hinted that there are penalties to pay for betraying their society and revealing its secrets, but at this level the organisation is viewed by its members as little more than a secretive social club with a morality based on chivalry. What appear to be certain esoteric secrets, are revealed to them upon initiation as a `taster' of what is to come as long as they remain faithful. Money is then paid by the initiate in order to progress to the second degree through a ceremony involving the revelation of yet further secret knowledge with the promise of more to come at each stage. Initiation into higher degrees requires increasingly larger sums of money and still the clues keep coming. Promises of wonderful arcane knowledge are continual yet the actual knowledge revealed remains encoded and only serves to whet the appetite. No one is ever given the full scenario, only pieces of what appears to be a picture of the most awesome significance. As more and more is revealed and the higher up the ladder the initiate is allowed, the greater are the perks provided and doorways opened in terms of career and social status. Moreover, the warnings against transgression of the secret society's rules become blatant and more sinister at each step. It is impossible to achieve high levels of initiation within Freemasonry unless one is hand-picked by those of the higher degrees. In order to qualify, one must meet their criteria of wealth, status, social class, and character type. By the time the twentieth degree is reached a minimum of professional level income is required to fund progression through the system. The result of this financially dependent progression is that the top level members of the Brotherhood elite are among the richest, and most powerfully influential in the world. They are also responsible, directly and indirectly, for most of the money/power based crime such as the illegal drugs industry, political assassinations, Satanism, and mind control, which goes on every day all around the world.

Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution, by Stephen Knight, produced evidence the Ripper murders were a Masonic cover-up involving the highest levels of British government and the monarchy. An important investigative effort suggesting the levels of influence at which the senior members of the freemasonic brotherhood operate and their indifference to the bounds of law. Acacia

BARRISTERS AND JUDGES

To understand why Freemasonry is so powerful in the law, it is helpful to be familiar with the distinct roles of the two branches of the legal profession. The barrister is the only member of the profession who has the right of audience in any court in the country. Whereas solicitors may be heard only in Magistrates Courts, County Courts, and in certain circumstances Crown Courts, a barrister can present and argue a client's case in all these as well as in the High Court, the Court of Appeal, and the House of Lords. But unlike the solicitor, the barrister cannot deal with the client direct. Contact between client and barrister is always supposed to be through the solicitor, although this does not always work out in practice. The etiquette of the profession demands that the solicitor, not the client, instructs the barrister. Thus the barrister is dependent on the solicitor for his living. In England, the rank of barrister-at-law is conferred exclusively by four unincorporated bodies in London, known collectively as the Honourable Societies of the Inns of Court. The four Inns, established between 1310 and 1357, are Lincoln's Inn, Grays Inn, the Middle Temple and the Inner Temple.

Prior to the establishment of the latter two Inns, "The Temple", which lies between Fleet Street and the River Thames, was the headquarters of the `Knights Templar' - a Christian/military order who gained staggering riches and a wealth of esoteric knowledge between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, but were declared heretics by King Philip IV of France and wiped out during the early fourteenth century. The Knights Templars went on to become the Freemasons, (whose symbol is a red cross or rose on a white background, representing blood and semen in Satanic ritual) and the modern day `Order of the Knights Templar' within British Freemasonry claims direct descent from the medieval order. Each Inn is owned by its Honourable Society, has its own library, dining-hall, and chapel, and is governed by its own senior members - barristers and judges - who are known as Benchers. The Benchers decide which students will be called to the Bar (made barristers that is) and which will not. Their decision is final. As with so much else in British Law, ancient customs attend the passage of students to their final examinations and admission. Candidates must of course pass examinations, which are set by the Council for Legal Education, (see MASONS IN MEDICINE, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES), but in addition they must `keep twelve terms'. In everyday language this means that on a set number of occasions in each legal term (Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michelmas) for three years, candidates must dine at their Inn. If they do so without fail, pass their exams and pay their fees they will then be called, and the degree, or rank, of barrister-at-law will be bestowed upon them. Solicitors, especially those outside London, have a particular incentive for becoming Freemasons. By the rules of their profession they are forbidden to advertise. They are therefore reliant on passing trade, which is often sparse, and recommendation, which is hard to get. Solicitors join Freemasonry purely to get on close terms with the businessmen and worthies of their

community, and to gain personal contact with Police, JPs, magistrate's clerks and any local or visiting members of the judiciary - men they could rely upon either to put business their way or whose good offices they would be professionally valuable.

From the beginning the men of law were linked with Freemasonry. The term 'Masonic firm' is used more often in the law than in any other profession. This is because there is a greater preponderance of companies which are exclusively run by members of the Brotherhood in this area of society than elsewhere. It refers to those firms of solicitors whose senior partners are, without exception and as part of a deliberate policy, Freemasons. In such firms, and this is equally true in London as in the Provinces, most of the junior partners will also be 'on the square'.

Some Masonic firms will not allow the possibility of a non-Masonic partner. In these cases only existing brethren will be taken on. In some larger Masonic firms there will be one, perhaps two, of the junior partners who are not Masons. These non-Masons generally never even suspect the secret allegiance of their fellow partners. At a certain stage in their career they might receive an approach from one of the Brothers within the firm - not a blunt invitation to join, but a subtle implantation of an idea, a curtain twitched gently aside. Usually if this is passed over nothing further will occur. If it is recognised and rebuffed, the non-Mason will probably be actively looking for a partnership elsewhere shortly afterwards, as work becomes unaccountably more demanding and as he finds he no longer seems to measure up to the standard expected of him.

In summary, according to Freemasonry's critics, Freemasonry is a brotherhood or more aptly a cult which mandates secrecy and obedience within its ranks, affords protection and advancement of the interests of its members, punishes its enemies and turns a blind eye to criminal behaviour committed by its members against non members. Freemasonry provides a value system and an organisational structure which works to put brother Freemasons in positions of power in all organisations and can be used by its members for the most immoral and illegal purposes. Its foundation appears to rest upon the willingness of its members to selfishly exchange their ethics for personal advantage. Its strength appears to lie in a pervasive presence, unseen by those outside the brotherhood, working in concert to protect and expand their wealth and power. Acacia.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Almost every local authority in the country has its own Freemasonic Lodge, the temple often situated actually within the Town or County Hall. These local government Lodges are known variously as (a) 'Borough Lodge', (b) 'County Lodge', (c) 'Town Hall Lodge', or (d) 'Council Lodge', depending where they are. In London alone there are no fewer than

twenty-four Lodges which from their names in the Masonic Year Book can be identified as being based on local authorities. There are at least as many again in Greater London whose identity is cloaked under a classical or other obscuring title like 'Harmony'. In addition to these there are the Lodges based upon the City of London Corporation, and Lodge No. 2603 for officers and members of what was formerly known as the Greater London Council (GLC), originally consecrated as the London County Council Lodge in 1896. In the provinces, most County Councils and District councils and many Parish Councils have their own Lodge. One thing is clear, the vast majority of councillors and officials join these Lodges, rather than a Lodge based on geographical area or an institution or profession, because they believe it increases their influence over local affairs. It could be said that - in local as well as national Government, and even though we are told we live in a 'democracy' - whatever debate occurs in public is a facade that covers the disturbing truth that everything has been decided in advance.

Freemasons are sworn to show favouritism in advancing the interests of brother Freemasons. The royal arch mason swears, "I will promote a companion royal arch mason's political preferment, in preference to another of equal qualifications" (pg.9, The Address of the US Anti-Masonic Convention, 1830.) Acacia.

MASONS IN MEDICINE, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Masonry in the medical profession is prevalent, especially among general practitioners and the more senior hospital doctors. Hospital Lodges prove useful meeting places for medical staff and administrators. Most main hospitals, including all the London teaching hospitals, have their own Lodges. According to Sir Edward Tuckwell, former Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and Lord Porritt, Chairman of the African Medical and Research Foundations - both Freemasons and both consultants to the Royal Masonic Hospital - the Lodges of the teaching hospitals draw their members from hospital staff and GP's connected with the hospital in question. Tuckwell and Porritt are members of the Lodges attached to the teaching hospitals where they trained and later worked - Porritt at St Mary's Paddington (St Mary's Lodge No 63), which has about forty active members out of about a total 300, half of them general practitioners; and Tuckwell at St Bartholomew's (Rahere Lodge No 2546), with about thirty active brethren. Other London hospital Lodges include King's College (No 2973); London Hospital, Whitechapel (No 2845); St Thomas's (No 142) and Moorfields (No 4949).

Many of the most senior members of the profession are Freemasons, especially those actively involved with the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, which has benefited from a massive £600,000 trust fund set up by the Brotherhood for medical research.

The royal arch mason swears, "I will aid and assist a companion royal arch mason, when engaged in any difficulty, and espouse his cause, so far as to extricate him from the same, if in my power, whether he be right or wrong...A companion royal arch mason's secrets, given me in charge as such, and I knowing him to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable, in my breast as in his own, murder and treason not excepted, ". (pg.9, The Address of the US Anti-Masonic Convention, 1830). Acacia.

Freemasonry plays a significant but possibly a declining role in the field of education.

It is common for junior and secondary school headmasters and college lecturers to be 'Brothers'. There are as many as 170 Old Boys Lodges in England and Wales, most of which have current teaching staff among their members.

The ambulance and fire services are strongly represented in Masonry, and there is a higher proportion of Prison Officers than Police Officers in the Brotherhood. Unlike the Police though, there is little fraternisation between the higher and lower ranks in the Prison Service. The senior officers of Prisons have their lodges, the 'screws' theirs, and rarely the twain shall meet.

One premier London Lodge has, in a matter of years, completely changed its character due to an influx of prison officers from Wormwood Scrubs Prison. Lodge La Tolerance No 538, consecrated in 1847, until recently considered something of an elite Lodge, was in need of new members. One of the brethren knew a senior officer at the Scrubs who was interested in joining the Brotherhood, and it was agreed that he should be considered. The prison officer was interviewed and accepted into the Lodge. Such was the interest among the new initiate's colleagues that one by one the number of prison officers in Lodge La Tolerance increased. As more and more joined, so more and more older members left because they were unhappy with the changing character of the Lodge. Lodge No 538 is now dominated by prison officers from the Scrubs, where it is strongest in D Wing, the lifers' section. Claims throughout the service of Masonic favouritism are more common than in the police. Specific allegations investigated produce a picture of undeniable Masonic influence over appointments, contracts, and promotions, in many areas.

One thing should be clear by now; the Brotherhood owns the law, they own the military, they own the oil companies, pharmaceutical companies, and just about everything which provides fuel for the status quo. It sets the standards for education, it sets the curriculum, it plants seeds via the media and education systems of what will later become, through tender nurturing power hungry, dissatisfied, spiritually unaware slaves to their

system. If it was not so sinister it would be purely perfect in its all encompassing design.

Masons might protest and point out the significant charitable acts done by the brotherhood. Millions for charity! But are millions significant compared to the sums that might be realised by the level of influence suggested. The Cali drug cartel in Columbia gave millions for charity as they pocketed billions. Like the Cali cartel, it might pay to invest a little for public relations purposes. Acacia.

MASONIC INFLUENCES ON THE ABUSE OF ANIMALS

Ancient institutions survive and hold sway in the City of London more than anywhere else in Britain. Although the City is one of the most important financial and business centres in the World, medieval custom and tradition are apparent everywhere. Once a year the Worshipful Company of Butchers presents the Lord Mayor with a boar's head on a silver platter, exactly as it did in the fourteenth century. At 10:30 each morning 'fine wise men' set the world price of bullion in the opulent Gold Room of N.M. Rothchild and Sons, (the Rothchilds have been Freemasons for generations), but before these gentlemen are out of bed, the "gentlemen" from the Fishmongers Guild, their boots silvered with fish scales, are exercising their immemorial functions down by the river at Billingsgate, London's fish market. On the other side of the City, pre-dawn buyers eye hook-hung carcasses at Smithfields, the worlds largest dressed-meat market. It is the continuing belief in the importance of ancient tradition which is partly responsible for the undying strength of Freemasonry.

Fox hunting - which is touted as being 'traditional' but is actually not old enough to qualify as tradition - is merely one area of animal abuse where an example of basic Freemason connections can be seen. In the summer of 1995, the Hunt Saboteurs Association put a request in their quarterly magazine, "HOWL", which read:

WANTED: FREEMASONS

If anyone has information on freemasons, i.e. details on individuals, where they are etc., the details will be useful and will be treated in the strictest confidence. Preferably details required on people connected in any way with hunting, police forces, MP's etc. Also wanted any information on gentleman's clubs. All details will be of some use! If you can help... A response to this appeal featured in the winter 1995/96 issue of HOWL. It is reproduced here in full along with the editor's note which followed:

Dear Sir

I have noticed in the Summer issue No.58 of "The HOWL" a short piece asking for information about Freemasons. I would be very interested to know what the Hunt Saboteurs Association may have against Freemasonry.

Let me tell you straight out that Freemasonry has absolutely nothing at all to do with hunting or any form of blood sport. To advertise for information about Freemasons in connection with hunting therefore makes as much sense as advertising for information about people who practise any other spare-time activity (which is all that Freemasonry is) such as pottery classes, cycling or going to car boot sales.

If you want to know what Freemasonry is really about you are very welcome to write to me or visit Freemasons' Hall in London where we have a museum and an exhibition on the history of English Freemasonry.

Yours Sincerely
M.B.S. Higham
Commander, Royal Navy
Grand Secretary
United Grand Lodge of England
Freemasons' Hall
Great Queen Street
London WC25 5AZ.

Ed's note - Just one little question - if there aren't any connections between Freemasonry and bloodsports how ever did you manage to get your hands on a copy of HOWL ... ? Oh, and how do you account for the fact that the current Chairman of the Master of Foxhounds Association, Sir Michael Richardson (also Joint Master of the notorious Crawley and Horsham Foxhounds) is one of England's most senior and influential Freemasons? Interestingly he is wining and dining the Chief Constables of the Home Counties police forces at the moment! I wonder how we found that one out - research possibly?

With Freemasons in significant positions within schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, the vivisection industry, pharmaceutical companies, the police, the legal profession, the prison service, insurance companies, local and national Government(s), the Courts.....and inextricably linked with bloodsports, vivisection, animal farming.....it becomes easy to see why animal liberation activists such as Ronnie Lee, Keith Mann, and Dave Callender were given prison sentences of 10, 14, and 10 years respectively.

One wonders whether the judges who tried and convicted Ronnie Lee, Keith Mann, and Dave Callender were members of the Brotherhood? And whether their decision was based upon their adherence to their Masonic

principles, loyalties, and oaths? Were the detectives pursuing Lee, Mann, and Callender masons? Were the detectives from the Sussex police - DI Gaylor and DCI Davies - who visited Mann in Full Sutton prison after his conviction masons? They wanted him to inform on animal liberation activists in the South of England who are supposedly committing criminal acts and getting away with it. They hinted that Mann would be arrested for actions in Sussex upon release if he did not help them. Mann is also aware that other inmates at HMP Full Sutton have been approached by police with tempting offers if they can get into his head. What about Lee's, Mann's, and Callender's legal representatives, were/are they members of 'the Square'? Can we be sure they only had their clients' interests at heart and carried out their legal matters professionally and without bias or prejudice?

To those who have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo, and all that goes with it, anyone actively opposing animal abuse and fighting for a fair and free world for all is, ironically, regarded as an extremist and/or terrorist. Specific laws and police departments are increasingly being directed at those groups and individuals who are being effective, legally or otherwise. For some time, Scotland Yard has been home to ARNI - the Animal Rights National Index. This is a computer which collates intelligence on animal rights activists and activity. It contains the names, details, of thousands of people 'who have committed or are suspected of having committed criminal offences'. However, it is not simply suspected/convicted ALF activists that find themselves on ARNI. Hunt Saboteurs, those who frequent demonstrations, and even students studying animal welfare at university, will be amongst those listed. It is said that an equivalent has now been set up for Earth Liberation activists.

On November 3, 1994, sections 68 and 69 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act came into being. Within 48 hours Hunt Saboteurs had had 6 arrests. By February 1995, 95 Hunt Saboteurs had been arrested compared with 4 Road Protesters, 2 Tree Defenders, and 1 Traveller.

Around this time it was reported that Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Branch would be setting up a national police unit to target 'animal rights extremists'. The report went on to say that, 'the main task of the anti-terrorist detectives would be to bring to animal extremist cases their investigative skills, gathered over more than 20 years of tackling IRA and international terrorism'.

On September 14, 1826 William Morgan, a stonemason living in Batavia, New York, was abducted by Freemasons in an attempt to stop the publication of his expose, "Illustrations of Freemasonry". His badly decomposed body was found roughly one year later in Oak Orchard Harbour and identified by his wife and dentist. The failure of the courts to effectively punish the perpetrators gave rise to a grassroots political

movement concerned over the ability of Freemasons to obstruct justice, subvert the law, and manipulate the media. Acacia.

MASONIC GOD

The true name, although not the nature, of the Masonic God is revealed only to those Third Degree Masons who elect to be 'exalted' to the Holy Royal Arch. The Royal Arch is often thought of as the Fourth Degree but the Fourth Degree is that of Secret Master. In fact the Royal Arch is an extension of the Third Degree, and represents the completion of the 'ordeal' of the Master Mason. Only about one-fifth of all Master Masons are exalted. But even these, who are taught the 'ineffable name' of the Masonic God, do not appreciate its true nature. This is basically because of deliberate obfuscation of the truth by some of those who know, and a general acceptance that everything is as they are told by most members of the Brotherhood.

In the ritual of exaltation, the name of the Great Architect of the Universe is revealed as JAH-BUL-ON, not a general umbrella term open to any interpretation an individual Freemason might choose, but a precise designation that describes a specific supernatural being - a compound deity composed of three separate personalities fused in one. Each syllable of the 'ineffable name' represents one personality of this trinity:

- JAH = Jahweh, the God of Hebrews
- BUL = Baal, the ancient Canaanite fertility god associated with 'licentious rites of imitative magic'
- ON = Osiris, the Ancient Egyptian god of the underworld.

Baal was the 'false god' with whom Jahweh competed for the allegiance of the Israelites in the Old Testament. But more recently, within a hundred years of the creation of the Freemason's God, the sixteenth century demonologist John Weir identified Baal as a devil. This manifestation of evil had the body of a spider and three heads, those of a man, a toad, and a cat.

In 1873, the renowned Masonic author and historian General Albert Pike, later to become Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Supreme Council (of the 33rd Degree) at Charleston, USA, wrote of his reaction on learning of Jah-Bul-On. He was disquieted and disgusted by the name, and went on "No man or body of men can make me accept as a sacred word, as a symbol of the infinite and eternal Godhead, a mongrel word, in part composed of the name of an accursed and beastly heathen god, whose name has been for more than two thousand years an appellation of the Devil".

Inside the Brotherhood, by Martin Short, carries on Stephen Knight's research into English Freemasonry and gives additional information on American Freemasonry. In it he suggests the racist Klu Klux Klan was created by American Freemasons around 1860 and revived in 1915 "by a new generation of Masons". He notes, "It seems that wherever Masons have common political aims, but cannot pursue them through Freemasonry, they set up parallel public movements" (p.239, IB). Acacia.

Against all this, the Church of England's Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SPCK)

for example, even today carries no literature examining Freemasonry and discussing whether a Christian should be a mason. The SPCK issued a directive to their book shops that the book "Darkness Visible", probably still the most accurate and scholarly general work on the matter, should not be stocked. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the President of SPCK. The Archbishop of Canterbury responsible for banning this book was Dr Geoffrey Fisher - a Freemason of long standing.

There is no doubt that Freemasonry is extremely anxious to have, or appear to have, good relations with all Christian Churches and, knowing that no serious Masonic scholar and no Christian theologian has been prepared to argue compatibility, the movement remains silent. There is evidence of very considerable efforts being made by Masons, including pressures on publishers, distributors, and libraries, to suppress works critical of the Brotherhood. This even extends to the Brotherhood's own publications. When the British Library applied in the normal way to Freemasons Hall for two copies of the Masonic Yearbook for the Reading Room in 1981, it was informed that it would not be permitted to have copies of the directory then or in the future. No explanation was given.

There is a deliberate policy in operation within the English hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to keep its members in ignorance of the true standing of the Church on the question of Freemasonry. This policy is intended to cover up a huge mistake made by the English Catholic Bishops in 1974 which led to Catholics in Britain being informed that, after two hundred years of implacable opposition from Rome, the Holy See had changed its mind and that with the permission of their local Bishop Catholics could now become Freemasons. As well as covering up what can now be revealed as this blunder on the part of the English hierarchy, the wall-of-silence policy conceals, perhaps inadvertently, a more sinister situation in Rome. There is evidence that the Vatican itself is infiltrated by Freemasons.

Freemasonry has many ranks or degrees and is rigidly hierarchical. Master Masons are "sworn to obey all the edicts, whims, etc., of those high and mighty grand sublime

Sublimities" (pg.24, Masonic Salvation, Fred Husted, circa 1910) above them. Acacia.

Betrayal of the Brotherhood is the worst crime possible in the eyes of its members and is ultimately punishable by death.

The Brotherhood is all powerful: all top level members of the police and military forces are placed there through the Brotherhood as Brotherhood tools. Judges and lawyers, media moguls, businessmen, and politicians, are recruited so that no member of the Brotherhood elite is ever in danger of being held accountable by the System for any crime or misdemeanour. The Brotherhood can, and quite literally does, get away murder because it is also the law which opposes it. If a non-Brotherhood member should slip through the net and achieve high status then there are ways to ensure that such people are unable to achieve their full potential. It infiltrates every area of our society at all levels but at the top, in the highest social and monetary bracket, the Brotherhood prevails almost in total.

While the first three degree Masons are raising money for charity and enjoying relatively harmless social events, their superiors in the Craft are organising wars, drug pushing, co-ordinating assassinations, mind-control, raping and murdering young children in Satanic abuse, and formulating plans for world domination.

NEWS REPORTS

December 9 1996 - Dunblane:

....Meanwhile Frank Cook, Labour MP for Stockton, will attempt to raise questions in Parliament tomorrow about Thomas Hamilton's links with the Masons: "I feel there is cause for an enquiry into the relationship between the police and Thomas Hamilton." Specifically, he'll question the role of Central Scotland Police in allowing Hamilton to build up his arsenal of weapons and ammunition. (John Cookson, Sky News).

December 26 1996:

Exactly how much power and influence is wielded by Freemasons has long been a source of controversy. The Police Complaints Authority has taken its view even though it recognises that suspicions about Masonic influence in the police may outweigh reality.

PETER MOORHOUSE - CHAIRMAN, POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY:

"Where there is, in the public's mind, a very strong belief that the Masonic order has many members within the police force, this is a very strong part of the belief of secrecy and that is what we're trying to remove".

At one time as many as one in five officers in London was thought to be a mason. In the name of openness, Chief Constables now want a compulsory register of members. But the other representative organisations argue that police are being unfairly singled out.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT BRIAN MACKENZIE - POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION:

"It's a nonsense to have the police registering if in fact you could have accusations against judges, for example, and prosecutors, who actually take the decisions on prosecuting which are far more serious than the police."

Masons in the police are used to the charge that their first loyalty is to each other. The leadership's response is that masons know their duty to the law is paramount. The Metropolitan Commissioner has repeated advice against joining the masons, and though there is a lodge only a stones throw from here (outside New Scotland Yard) few senior officers are thought to be members. (SKY NEWS).

December 26 1996:

The Police Complaints Authority has called for officers to register their membership of organisations such as the Freemasons. The watchdog says it would help dispel the belief that some policemen put their loyalty to the brotherhood above their official duties. The Superintendents Association said they had no objections as long as Judges and Lawyers also came out into the open.

The suggestion that there should be a legally binding public register of Mason officers has angered some members of the police and judiciary who feel it is unnecessary and irrelevant.

The idea is being put forward by the Police Complaints Authority in its recommendation to MP's investigating the issue. While there's no evidence of abuse in the system, it's the public's perception of secret deals that's proving harmful. With an estimated 475,000 Freemasons in Britain, most members say such a notion is ludicrous:

LORD JUSTICE MILLETT - FREEMASON: "No earthly reason why a judge should favour somebody he doesn't know at all, just because he happens to be a member of a lodge which he has never been to, at the other end of the country, it's complete fantasy".

There are nearly 9,000 lodges scattered across Britain. Members include police officers, judges, magistrates, prosecutors, criminals, and MP's, some of whom, it is alleged, sit on the Commons Home Affairs Select Committee

which is examining the influence of Freemasons on the Criminal Justice System to see if restrictions are required. (SKY NEWS).

Except where otherwise indicated, the sources of information for this article were - "The Brotherhood", a book by Stephen Knight, and "The Brotherhood and the Manipulation of Society" from the December 1996 newsletter of 'The Truth Campaign'.

For a copy of the newsletter which also includes a recommended reading list, send £1.50 (cheque/PO payable to "I. Fraser") to: The Truth Campaign, PO Box 70, North Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE29 0YP, England. For a list entitled "Books on Freemasonry" (anti-Masonic (anti-Masonic) Books from Acacia) and extra information e-mail, acacia@crocker.com For books and further information on the vivisection/pharmaceutical cover-up/conspiracy send an SAE requesting a materials list to the British Anti-Vivisection Association, PO Box 82, Kingswood, Bristol, BS15 1YF, England, or SUPPRESS, PO Box 1062, Dept. L, Pasadena, California 91102, USA. Produced by The Revolutionary Vanguard 1997.